

HEALTH  
A 23 OCT 1944  
O.R. 37

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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for

1943.

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Lt. COL. G. O. F. SEALY,  
Medical Officer of Health.

H. L. SNOWDEN,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.



S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.

G. O. F. SEALY, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

H. L. SNOWDEN, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

J. ASTIN, M.S.I.A.

Assistant.

F. C. PATRICK (To December, 1943).

Senior Clerk.

MRS. E. CLOTHIER (Whole-time to February, 1943)  
(Part-time from February, 1943)

Clerks.

MISS I. BOHEY (To December, 1943).

MISS J. NEAL (From March, 1943).

MISS I. TOTTE (From December, 1943).

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my annual report  
for the year 1943.

In accordance with instructions from the Minister of  
Health many of the usual statistics have been omitted.

The sanitary circumstances of the area and food  
inspection are dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in  
his Report.

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Live Births:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Legitimate	299	158	141
Illegitimate	46	22	24

Still Births:

Legitimate	11	6	5
Illegitimate	2	1	1

Deaths: 152 77 75

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other puerperal causes	2	5.6

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

Legitimate	10
Illegitimate	3

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 37.7

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	1

The other certified causes of death were as follows:

Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	5
Influenza.....	6
Cancer.....	29
Intracranial Vascular Lesions.....	14
Heart Disease.....	36
Other diseases of Circulatory System...	5
Bronchitis.....	8
Pneumonia.....	5
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.....	2
Appendicitis.....	1
Other Digestive Diseases.....	4
Nephritis.....	8
Maternal Causes.....	2
Premature Birth.....	3
Congenital Causes.....	6
Suicide.....	2
Road Traffic Accidents.....	2
Other Violent Causes.....	2
All other causes.....	9

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

There was no change in this service during 1943.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Council own two motor ambulances, one for infectious diseases and one for non-infectious and accident cases. The removal of infectious cases is undertaken for two neighbouring authorities.

A report on the working of the Service is included in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector who is in charge of the Civil Ambulance Department.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

There was no change in this service during the year.

Clinics and Treatment Centres (Provided by the County Council).

Maternity Centres available for this District are:

Cove: Labour Hall, Cove Road.  
Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Farnborough: St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queen's Road.  
Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at:

Cove: Labour Hall, Cove Road.  
3rd. Monday in the month at 2 p.m.

Farnborough: St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queen's Road.  
1st., 2nd. and 3rd. Thursday in the month at 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases.

Hospitals.

There was no change in these services during the year.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious  
and other Diseases

The incidence of Infectious Diseases remained low and there were no epidemics.

During the year 359 children were immunised against Diphtheria. It is estimated that approximately 84.1% of the children over 5 and under 15 have been immunised and 80.9% of the children under 5.

Treatment of Scabies.

Arrangements are in operation for the treatment of cases of scabies in the Gas Cleansing Station by Civil Defence personnel.

The clothing and bedding is treated at the Steam Disinfecting Station.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. O. F. SEALY.

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1943.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The following abridged report gives an outline of the duties carried out during the year.

Changes again took place with the staff of the Department. Mr. F. C. Patrick, Assistant, appointed to take the place of the second Additional Sanitary Inspector, left the services of the Council in December and his position was not filled. Changes have also taken place amongst the clerical staff.

Considerable attention was given to the supervision of the food supply, particularly meat and milk.

Farnborough continued to retain its high place as regards its salvage returns, with a return of £2,882 for the year ending March 31st, 1944, equivalent to £165 per 1,000 of the population.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water.

Water is supplied for the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company.

The supply is obtained from pumping stations at Frimley, Itchel and Greywell. The Frimley water is drawn from springs in the Bagshot sands and at Itchel and Greywell from deep wells in chalk. The latter two stations are not so rapidly affected by seasonal variations in rainfall as the shallow springs in the Bagshot sands.

Treatment.

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon and is subjected to treatment by aeration in subsiding basins, sand filtration, and chlorination before being pumped into supply.

The Itchel and Greywell sources have a total hardness of 19.5 grains per gallon, and at both these stations, softening by the lime process is carried out in addition to filtration and chlorination, in order to reduce the hardness to 12 grains per gallon.

#### Purity of Supply.

All sources are practically sterile in the raw state before treatment, but all are given a precautionary dose of chlorine before going into supply, in conformity with modern Waterworks practice.

The Company submit samples of their water from all sources of supply at fortnightly intervals for bacteriological examination. In addition to which samples from all sources for chemical examination are submitted three times per annum. Whenever work is in progress on the underground headings stringent regulations are enforced to avoid any possibility of pollution.

The contractor's men, and any members of the Company's staff who may have to enter the underground wells and headings, are required to pass a medical examination to certify that they are not typhoid carriers.

Rubber boots used by the men are washed in chloros solution before they are allowed down the well, and while work is in progress daily samples of water from the headings under construction are sent to the analyst for bacteriological examination.

#### Conditions of supply generally.

The supply to all premises connected is constant, and laid on directly from the main to the house taps. Outside standpipes are mainly used for garden or garage supplies, and only in exceptional circumstances for domestic purposes, in which case the standpipe is fixed in a locked cupboard in the garden. Although supplies are not plumbo-solvent, lead pipe is not allowed to be used under the Company's regulations, which require heavy quality iron pipe to be used for all communication pipes, the only concession made by the Company in the use of lead pipes being for short connections on lavatory cisterns, wash basins and baths.

With the exception of a few isolated cases all houses have a proper water supply from the Company's mains.



## 2. Public Cleansing and Salvage.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year.

We endeavoured to maintain a fortnightly collection of house refuse from dwellinghouses and a weekly collection from military and R.A.F. establishments.

In November we could not obtain further deferment for our No. 1 driver, T. H. Smith, and the manpower question became so acute that the Council has been obliged to request householders to return their bins after they have been emptied. The staff of the refuse collection section of the Department is reduced to two loaders and a driver to empty all the dustbins in Farnborough. We have tried continually to obtain additional labour but without result.

A weekly collection of salvage has been maintained. In this service the labour position has not been so acute as, with the exception of one male driver, all engaged on the work are women.

### Salvage.

During the financial year ended 31st. March, 1944, 783 tons of salvaged materials were returned to industry. This equals 3.8 cwts. from each house or premises.

The Salvage Stewards Scheme continued to function satisfactorily and the amount of salvage collected regularly exceeded the quota laid down by the Ministry of Supply.

Badges provided by the Ministry of Supply were issued to the Salvage Stewards during the year.

In January with the concurrence of the Council your Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed Assistant Honorary District Adviser on salvage under the Ministry of Supply to cover the thirteen Local Authorities in East and South East Hampshire.

Many visits were made to our salvage organisation and works by Government Officials and representatives of Local Authorities. During the summer the children from all the schools in the district were conducted around the salvage works.

In July a meeting of Salvage Officers of East and South East Hampshire was held in Farnborough and inspected the works and organisation.

A table showing the amounts of salvage collected is given on page 11.

### Paper.

205 tons of paper was collected and sold and produced a revenue of £1,371. It is sorted and sold in five grades.

The power paper baling machine has given satisfaction and greatly assisted in the work. It has enabled the employment of staff who could not have operated a hand press.

### Book Drive.

A successful book drive was held in September. A target of 20,000 books was fixed and 32,100 collected.

Great assistance was given by the Farnborough school children who collected 27,500 of the total. 5,877 of the books were sent to the Forces. 3 tons 7 cwts. went for salvage. Certificates prepared by the Waste Paper Recovery Association were presented to each school in appreciation of their assistance.

The two salvage book exchanges served a useful purpose and many books were sent to the Forces through this channel. It has also proved a good source of publicity.

### Textiles.

Our collection of this valuable salvage has been excellent. This is one of the most remunerative items. With our system of collection they are kept clean and dry and this enables us to sell in the best markets. Nearly 27 tons were returned to industry, producing a revenue of £575.

### Bones.

This is one of the most difficult items of salvage to handle. With our previous method of mixing bones and bottles in the same receptacles at the stewards' premises, many bones were taken by dogs who often upset the receptacles, leaving broken glass on the footpath.

In January a new system was introduced. A separate receptacle was issued to the Stewards and hanging arrangements provided on an adjacent lamp post or fence. This proved very successful and increased our collection of bones to 15 tons for the year.

### Tins and Metals.

172 tons of ferrous scrap was sold, chiefly baled tins. In addition 52 tons were baled on behalf of the Ministry of Supply from adjacent Local Authorities, the income from their sale being retained by the Council.

The tin baling press, although very old and requiring a good deal of attention, gave good service.

22 tons of scrap metal was collected by the Farnborough school children during a Scrap Metal Drive in January. This was a fine effort by the school children who always give such grand assistance during these drives.

### Kitchen Waste.

It is estimated that the 262 tons of waste food collected by the Department has maintained a herd of approximately 150 pigs, a very valuable contribution to the greatly reduced pig population in the country.

The material is not processed but sold in its raw state to purchasers who are required by law to boil it for an hour before feeding to animals.

The Council contemplated the installation of a boiling plant, but were advised by the Ministry not to proceed as a large processing plant is to be installed in the vicinity.

The Communal food bins gave good service and their durability in standing up to the hard usage inevitable in storing this class of material, justified the extra cost of this type of strong bin.

The bins are emptied twice a week and brought to the Depot for washing as frequently as possible. In summer when cleanliness of the bins is important to keep the food fresh and avoid nuisances, they are washed every three weeks and more frequently if required.

Much trouble is experienced by persons tipping the bins and their contents on the roads and footpaths and removing lids. This not only causes much trouble but is a danger to traffic and pedestrians. It has not been possible to put a stop to this nuisance.

### Vehicles.

There are four vehicles in the Cleansing and Salvage Department. Three S.D. Freighters and one Commer ex army lorry. All are getting old and require constant attention. One side loading freighter is nearly sixteen years old and is only fit for part-time use and should be replaced as soon as possible. Two rear loading freighters were five and nine years old respectively at the 31st December, 1943. One of the rear loading freighters is used whole-time on the collection of ashes and refuse and the side loading freighter part-time and reserve.

One rear loading S.D. Freighter and the Commer lorry are used for the collection of salvage. The same freighter is engaged mornings in collecting kitchen waste from the communal food bins.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal.

I have already referred to the labour difficulties with refuse collection and the returning of the emptied bins by the householders. The Public undertook this latter duty in the spirit in which it was inaugurated realising that the Council were obliged to take this action.

826 loads amounting to approximately 1736 tons of house refuse were collected and disposed of at the controlled tip at Prospect Road. The tip is maintained in good condition but it is not possible to obtain soil for covering in these times.

### Sale of Dustbins.

110 dustbins were sold to householders and owners of property in the district. The arrangement has been very valuable and has enabled defective dustbins to be replaced reasonably quickly. Unfortunately the only bin now obtainable for the storage of household refuse is a light type and is not galvanised and has only a short life, sometimes only a matter of months. A good galvanised bin with care can last for many years. I know of such bins still in use after ten years.



Table showing the quantities of Salvage sold  
and the income resulting therefrom during the  
financial year ending 31st. March, 1944.

	tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	205	10	1½	1,371	6	10
Kitchen Waste	261	13	2	332	7	10
Bones	15	2	3½	71	18	7
Textiles	26	15	3	575	8	4
Bottles and Jars	19	5	2½	114	15	7
Cullet	67	10	0	74	7	5
Ferrous Scrap	172	4	1	258	0	0
Non-ferrous Scrap	1	13	3	39	17	8
Rubber	12	15	0	31	17	6
Miscellaneous.		14	1	12	1	7
	783	5	1½	£2,882	1	4

In addition approximately £52 was received for tins baled on behalf of the Ministry of Supply.

### 3. Drainage and Sewerage.

A scheme for the improvement of the works was submitted for the approval of the Ministry of Health.

A joint sewerage scheme with the neighbouring authorities is still under consideration.

### 4. Rivers and Streams.

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, which is a tributary of the River Blackwater. These streams are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board for the prevention of pollution.

### 5. Closet Accommodation.

All premises where sewers are available within the statutory limit, are provided with fresh water-closets.



## 6. Public Conveniences.

The insufficiency of public conveniences in the district is still a serious matter but the position was relieved in the North Ward by the erection of temporary conveniences on land at the junction of Farnborough and Victoria Roads. Negotiations are taking place with a view to the erection of conveniences in the South Ward.

## 7. Disinfection.

This work is carried out by the Staff of the Civil Ambulance Service.

The steam disinfector gave useful service during the year. Fifty-three consignments of bedding from houses or premises in which cases of infectious disease had occurred, were dealt with. In addition, routine disinfection or disinfection of bedding was carried out for the Billeting and A.R.P. Departments, Mid Southern Utility Company, the Southern Railway and the Royal Aircraft Establishment. The amounts of bedding thus dealt with amounted to 118 mattresses and 704 blankets.

## 8. Vermin Infestation Control.

### (a) Rodent Destruction.

The Ministry of Food is now responsible for this work and the active way in which it is being pursued is very gratifying. A particularly pleasing feature is the close and very helpful co-operation which operates between the Directorate of Infestation Control of the Ministry and the Officers of Local Authorities. Unlike some other duties of the Local Authorities which have or are being transferred to State Departments this Ministry is using the existing machinery of Local Government and encouraging the employment of adequate staff to carry out the work effectively. This together with the Ministries supervisory staff will I think, ensure that this serious menace will at last be brought under control. In June a Direction under the Infestation Order, 1943, was made requiring Local Authorities to carry out a National Survey to ascertain the extent of infestation. This was carried out in Farnborough during September, October, November and December, and the following is a report on the Survey submitted to the Council and the Ministry of Food.

Report on the survey carried out in the Farnborough  
Urban District under the Direction of the Ministry of  
Food.

The survey has been completed and a map of infested areas compiled.

The survey was carried out in two sections.

- (1) Primary Survey.                      (2) Secondary Survey.

(1) Primary Survey:- A woman was employed full time to visit all premises in the district to enquire if there were any complaints regarding rats or mice infestation. The object of this survey was to discover those premises, where rats or mice were in evidence, and thus reduce the number of visits by the experienced person carrying out the secondary survey.

(2) Secondary Survey:- This survey was carried out by a member of the staff who had received training in the work of Rodent Disinfestation, and its object was to trace the source of infestation in the case of premises from which complaints of rodent infestation were received during the primary survey. All premises infested with rats and mice were formed into areas as far as possible, and in the case of rats the source of infestation was traced to the breeding grounds. These breeding grounds have been classed and numbered as areas of infestation and marked upon a map. The premises in the vicinity of, and affected from, these breeding grounds have also been recorded.

The number of visits entailed in the two surveys and the time taken to complete the work is shown hereunder.

Primary Survey:- 3798 visits.                      Time taken 1½ months.

Secondary Survey:- 1775 visits.+                      Time taken 3 months.

+N.B. Includes those premises visited during Primary Survey and at which no reply was received.

The total number of premises from which complaints of rat infestation were received ..... 461

The total number of premises from which complaints of mice infestation were received ..... 357

The total number of areas of rat infestation found .. 66

The total number of premises included in these areas. 162

The total number of areas of mice infestation found . 75

The total number of premises included in these areas. 190

The whole of the Urban District has been found to be free of any major Rat or Mice infestations. All infestations found were of a "Minor Secondary" nature.

(b) Other Vermin.

A number of premises were satisfactorily treated for other vermin, chiefly bed bugs. The treatment consisted of spraying with liquid insecticide (Zaldecide, Pyagra, L.D.V.), and removal of bedding to the disinfecting station.

The belongings of prospective tenants of Council Houses are inspected before the removal into a Council House.

9. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Table 1 (appendix A) on pages 22 and 23 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

SECTION D.

10. Housing.

There was a constant demand for housing accommodation resulting in a waiting list of 207 for Council Houses at the end of the year.

There is overcrowding in the district but owing to the shortage of accommodation, action could not be taken under the Housing Act.

Work on the inspection and repair of dwelling houses continued during the year so far as circumstances have permitted. A considerable amount of the more urgent repair work was executed.

Owing to the shortage of building trade operatives, it is still very difficult to secure compliance with notices.

Particulars of repairs carried out are given in Table 2 (Appendix B) page 24.



Inspection and Supervision of Food.(a) The Milk Supply.

There are 4 dairy farms, 9 dairies and 17 retail purveyors in this district and constant supervision of these premises and the milk supply was maintained. For this purpose 202 visits were made, 81 samples of milk were obtained, of which 29 or 36% were found to be unsatisfactory on being submitted to bacteriological examination.

Improvements were carried out at three of the dairies by the installation of a steam boiler in one case and the provision of a better water supply in another and the rendering of walls and concreting of floor and part of the ceiling in the other.

During the year the milk delivered by road from an outside source of production gave this Department considerable trouble, the milk often turning sour within a few hours of delivery and samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved to be most unsatisfactory. This milk was also being supplied to some of the schools in this area. The matter was taken up with the wholesale dairy concerned which agreed to supply heat treated milk.

Six samples of this milk were obtained over a period of three months and only one sample passed the phosphatase test, in two cases the Lovibond Blue Units exceeded 30, and as the Laboratory commented, it was probably raw milk.

The matter was taken up with the County Medical Officer of Health and the Regional Milk Supply Officer, with the result that this source of supply was discontinued all together and properly pasteurised milk obtained from another dairy. This new supply has proved to be satisfactory and has given rise to very little complaint.

Cleansing and Sterilising of Milk Bottles.

During the investigation of the cause of so many unsatisfactory milk samples it became obvious that the bottles in some of the dairies in the district were not being properly cleansed and sterilised. The methods employed in the different dairies vary from an automatic bottle washing machine to hand washing without any effective means of sterilisation.

Particular attention was given to this matter and 40 samples of all sizes of milk bottles were sent to the Laboratory for a sterility test, and 21 were found to be unsatisfactory and the rest satisfactory.

As no standard of cleanliness for milk bottles is laid down, the standard of 600 organisms for the whole bottle, as suggested by Professor G.S. Wilson of the Central Emergency Public Health Laboratory was accepted, and the bottles were judged accordingly.

In one particular dairy in this district the washing and sterilising of the milk bottles was most unsatisfactory, due to the steam boiler breaking down. Samples taken from this dairy were found to have bacterial counts as high as 260,000 for the whole bottle with B.Coli present in 1 ml.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining another steam boiler and other replacements, it was decided to introduce the use of hypochlorites for sterilisation. This was done and we were very pleased to note that the bacterial count of the bottles was reduced from thousands for the whole bottle to as low as 40 organisms for a pint bottle, with B. Coli absent.

#### Biological Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.

Twenty-five samples of milk were submitted to a biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in one case a positive result was obtained.

The County Medical Officer of Health was notified, and the Department was subsequently informed that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Inspector had completed the investigation of the herd concerned and had seized one cow under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

#### (b) Meat.

There is one slaughterhouse operating in the Urban District under the control of the Ministry of Food, and caters for the needs of this district, and the adjoining Urban District of Fleet and the Rural District of Hartley Wintney. These two authorities make a contribution to Farnborough towards the cost of the extra work involved in carrying out meat inspection in the slaughterhouse.



A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with the recommendations laid down in Memo. 62 (Foods) and 310 visits were made during the year for this purpose.

Vehicles carrying the meat have also been kept under observation.

#### Meat Inspection.

A rather interesting observation made during the year was with regard to the infection of the right and left prescapular lymphatic glands in bovine carcasses.

It was found that 10 bovines or 3.5% of all bovines affected with tuberculosis, excluding those condemned for generalised tuberculosis, were affected in one or other or both of the prescapular lymphatic glands. These glands were found to be affected only where the other lesions in the carcase were of a localised character, and seldom when the carcase was found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis (as defined in Memo. 62 Foods).

In every case where lesions of tuberculosis were found in the prescapular glands, the only other lesions in the carcase were confined to the respiratory tract, chiefly the retropharyngeal, bronchial and mediastinal lymphatic glands and lung substance and only in one case was the digestive tract involved in addition to the infection of the respiratory tract.

One is at a loss to explain this peculiar distribution of infection, particularly when one considers the fact that in each of the above cases, the upper cervical or prepectoral lymphatic glands were free from visible signs of infection.

I would add that in two cases the prescapular lymphatic glands were forwarded to the Veterinary Investigation Department, University of Reading where tubercle bacilli were isolated and identified in each case.

During the year 18 specimens were forwarded to the Veterinary Investigation Department, University of Reading, for their observations and I should like to express my very best thanks to N.S. Barron, Esq., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Ph.D., Veterinary Investigation Officer, and his assistant, R.M. Arnold, Esq., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., at the University for their work in connection with the examination of these specimens and the valuable information which has been passed on to this Department.

It will be noted from the table below that the percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis is still high and shows no signs of decreasing.

It was also found that 1.54% of all cows inspected or 3.4% of these cows affected with tuberculosis, were affected in the udder, and in one case the cow's udder was so enlarged that it weighed 50 lbs. In accordance with our usual practice this case was notified to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Inspector for this area, and the farmer owning the cow was eventually prosecuted for not notifying the animal under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

It is surely a sad state of affairs that the dairy herds of this country should be so ridden with this disease, and that so much valuable food has to be wasted in war time, to say nothing of the suffering the infected milk from these udders must have caused to children.

Table showing animals inspected and meat condemned.

Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
583	456	1,135	3,300	276	Number killed
561	453	924	3,052	264	Number inspected
1	5	1	1	-	<u>Tuberculosis</u> Whole Carcases condemned
85	200	2	-	7	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.
15.3	45.5	0.3	0.03	2.7	Percentage
1	3	2	2	6	<u>Other Diseases.</u> Whole carcasses condemned
34	52	6	127	62	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.
6.2	12.1	0.9	4.2	25.8	Percentage

The amount of meat condemned was 9 tons. 4 cwts. 1 qtrs. 2 lbs.

(c) Other Foods.

102 visits were made to inspect foodshops and the food therein. The following quantities were condemned

520 tins of Milk.	15 gallons Milk.
42 " " Fruit.	85 lbs. Dried Fruits.
25 " " Fish.	420 lbs. Flour.
30 " " Soup.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Rice.
251 " " Meat.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Cheese.
4 " " Jam.	44 stones Fish.
3 " " Baked Beans.	134 lbs. Bacon.
48 " " Vegetables.	176 lbs. Cooked Ham.
1 " " Syrup.	20 lbs. Ham.
1 " " Coffee.	10 lbs. Bovine Liver.
1 Chicken.	129 lbs. Imported Beef.
342 Eggs.	17 lbs. English Beef.
20 cwts. Potatoes.	

Snack Bars and Restaurants.

Many of these premises are operating in this district and require much attention.

In most cases the buildings in which the businesses have been established are most unsuitable and were never intended to be used as restaurants. Sanitary conveniences, in the majority of cases, are either absent or insufficient for the needs of the people frequenting the premises, and apart from the difficulty of providing lavatory accommodation under present conditions, the absence of available space and accommodation often make it impracticable.

During the year three notices were served on occupiers of restaurants requiring them to repair, cleanse and re-decorate the walls, ceilings and woodwork in their premises. This work was carried out.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector is the Officer in charge of the Civil Ambulance Service.

The Service continued to function satisfactorily. Both ambulances are giving good service although Ambulance No. 1 is now eleven years old.

Two ambulance drivers are employed in this service which includes, in addition to the removal of accident cases, the conveyance of cases of general sickness and the removal to hospital of cases of infectious diseases from Farnborough and adjacent authorities.

In addition to ambulance work these men carry out maintenance and repair work to the Cleansing and Salvage vehicles, disinfection and disinfestation work and other duties in the Department.

The following table gives details of the work carried out by this service during the year:

Ambulance No. 1 (Infectious Diseases).

Cases of Infectious Disease removed to Hospital:-

Frimley and Camberly U.D.C.	36
Fleet U.D.C.	17
Farnborough U.D.C.	15
County T.B. cases:	<u>1</u>
	69

Mileage travelled - 1979.6.

Ten bodies were removed to the mortuary.

Fifty-three consignments of bedding were collected for disinfection.

Ambulance No. 2.

Cases of General Sickness removed to hospitals and other places	361
Accidents	<u>31</u>
	392

Mileage travelled - 6,838.



GRAPH SHOWING PROGRESS OF AMBULANCE SERVICE SINCE 1936.



CONCLUSION.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the loyal and good work of the staff and workpeople in the Department, and to the support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee. It has been very encouraging to me.

I am obliged to the Mid-Wessex Water Company for the information supplied in Section C. (1) of my report.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. SNOWDEN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.



# APPENDIX A.

Table 1.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

	Inspect- ions	Re-inspect- ions
<u>Dwellinghouses:-</u>		
Inspected and recorded under the		
Housing Acts.....	18	214
Inspected under Public Health Acts...	122	327
Inspected after Infectious cases.....	27	12
Disinfected.....	4	-
Inspected re Overcrowding cases.....	3	7
Inspections of Verminous premises....	29	25
Inspections of sanitary conveniences, ashes receptacles etc.....	19	28
General inspections under the		
Housing Acts.....	3	-
Visits re Applications for Council		
Houses.....	23	-
Council House visits.....	58	22
<u>Slaughterhouses.</u>		
Visits to inspect meat.....	310	23
Food shops.....	124	6
<u>Cowsheds and Dairies.</u>		
Cowshed inspections.....	39	-
Milk samples obtained.....	81	-
Dairies.....	136	-
Bottles for sterility test.....	40	-
Retail Purveyors.....	27	-
<u>Drainage.</u>		
New drains approved.....	1	-
Visits to works in progress.....	2	21
Old drains tested.....	8	-
Old drains inspected.....	51	18
Plumbing & San. work Inspected.....	3	-
<u>Miscellaneous:-</u>		
Refuse tips.....	79	-
Fair grounds.....	3	-
Bakehouses.....	2	1
Water Supply.....	3	-
Factories re Sanitary Accommodation and means of escape in case of fire.	7	-
Piggeries.....	35	-
Schools.....	2	-
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.....	306	277
Rats and Mice Survey.....	5,573	-

Table 1 (continued).

	Inspect- ions.	Re-inspect- ions.
<u>Miscellaneous:-</u>		
Accumulation of refuse.....	9	-
Licensed premises.....	1	-
Caravans.....	10	6
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance...	8	-
Smoke observations.....	7	3
Stables.....	1	-
Visits in connection with Salvage....	327	-
Visits to Salvage Works.....	134	-
Hackney Carriage inspections .....	109	-
Miscellaneous visits.....	176	-
	176	
<u>Notices:-</u>		
Preliminary Notices issued.....	124	-
Statutory Notices served under Housing Act, 1936.....	6	-
Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936.....	10	-
Interviews with owners.....	38	-
Notices complied with.....	112	-

APPENDIX B.

Table 2.

<u>SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Dwellinghouses.</u>	
Roofs repaired.....	21
Rainwater pipes & gutters provided or repaired.....	12
Dirty & verminous houses cleansed.....	9
Rooms redecorated.....	30
Defective windows repaired or replaced.....	6
Windows provided with new sash cords.....	7
Defective plaster repaired.....	13
New ceilings provided.....	3
Staircases, handrails & balustrades repaired.....	4
Floors repaired or renewed.....	18
Additional underfloor ventilation provided.....	5
Damp floors or sites replaced by damp-proof floors or sites.	3
Doors and door frames & skirtings repaired.....	2
Sink surrounds cemented or tiled.....	1
Insanitary Bath and sink waste pipes replaced or repaired.	3
Yards or paths repaved or repaired.....	1
Houses provided with damp-proof courses.....	1
Water services repaired.....	3
Walls repointed or repaired.....	11
External walls rendered with waterproofed cement.....	2
Chimney flues repaired.....	4
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed or new pots fixed.	6
Fireranges repaired or renewed.....	13
<u>Waterclosets, Dustbins etc.</u>	
Defective W.C. pedestals replaced.....	4
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed.....	8
W.C. seats repaired or renewed.....	4
W.C's cleansed and limewashed after notice.....	1
Defective dustbins renewed.....	110
<u>Drainage.</u>	
Drains repaired or reconstructed.....	2
Choked drains cleansed.....	21
Fresh air inlets repaired.....	5
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed.....	1
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers..	3
New soil pipes fixed.....	2
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed.....	1
New soakaways constructed.....	5

Table 2 (Continued).

	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Cowsheds and Dairies.</u>	
New concrete floors and channels provided.....	1
Internal walls tiled or cement plastered.....	3
Contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order remedied	3
Steam sterilisation plants installed.....	1
Dairy ceilings repaired.....	1
<u>Bakehouses and Food Shops.</u>	
Internal walls cement plastered.....	1
Cleansed and limewashed on request.....	2
Rooms re-decorated.....	3
Receptacles for waste food provided.....	1
Soap and clean towels provided.....	1
<u>Miscellaneous.</u>	
Deposits of refuse removed.....	2
Nuisance from mosquitoes abated.....	1

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